

British (Scottish) Diaspora In Japan In The End Of Tokugawa And The Early Meiji Era

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The background of the Scottish Dynamics in the Industrial Revolution The Flourish activities of Scottish Business activities overseas British shipping to Asia in the late 19th century British (Scottish) approach via India to China Western Approach to Japan before 1859 Western visitors after the nation opened British (Scottish) contribution to Meiji Japan Scottish influence of new ethics and philosophy Role of Scottish teachers to Japan Scottish peoples to Hakodate ,Nagasaki ,Kobe(Osaka) and Yokohama(Tokyo)

A conclusion -The Characteristics of British (Scottish) Diaspora in Japan

1) The background of the Scottish Dynamics in the Industrial Revolution

Scotland was a different nation from England, the South part of the same Island of Britain in terms of race, religion and culture since medieval period. In 1603,when the Elizabeth I ,head of England died without the successor. Then, James VI ,King of Scotland was welcome to England to become the head of the state under the name of James I ,which was called in history, the Union of Crown.(1)

Since then, the gap of English prosperity and Scottish unsuccessful economy became larger and bigger owed to the success of English India Company.

Then to survive the nation, Scotland was obliged to receive the proposal of union on the unfavorable condition of one twelfth pound depreciation In 1707, under the articles of the Union, Scottish was granted as the same member of UK, exempted the Navigation Act in 1651 and freely allowed to enter any port of the old English Empire.(now the British Empire).

In 1715, the first Jacobean Rebellion took place but unsuccessfully. Then, again the 2nd Jacobean Rebellion was taken place in 1745 by the unsatisfied group of Scottish Highlanders and defeated. Consequence of them, Scottish lairds (landlords) became to realize to work for the United Kingdom with practical knowledge of Scottish tradition.

After the Union, the success of Scottish tobacco trade became the booster for the development of Scotland and then under the English influence, introduction of new industry, cotton and of linen industry initiated by their English favored committees of Annexed Forfeited Estates Commission and of Board of Trustees of manufacturers and Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Agriculture and Fisheries started in 1727 and revitalized her trade with the West Indies(2)

2) The Flourish activities of Scottish Renaissance

In late 18th Century, the Enlightenment movement of Scotland supported by the laird(landlord) took a lead of that of European continent in terms of philosophy and culture which had broken the miserable condition of academic and scholarly works in the Middle Age. In different from Oxford and Cambridge universities of England which preferred to teach noble subjects, there were four universities of St.Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland , all of which were to pursue the virtues of practical and profitable activities. of humankind necessary fro the Modern times.(3)

Then, the characteristic of practical education in Scotland was rooted and symbolized into the Act of the first European compulsory education to ordinary peoples in 1496.(4) The tradition of practical education in Scotland in accordance of the demand of engineering activities became a fruit of the center of Scottish technological education in the form of Anderson College at Glasgow founded in 1786,which produced a number of good assistants to the professional engineers who graduated from Glasgow, Edinburgh Universities in Scotland. Then, Anderson College (Strathclyde University later) was related with Royal Schools of Mine, Chemistry and Science in London (Imperial College of Technology later).(5)

A number of engineers of invention and improvement of science and technology graduated mostly from Scottish higher education rushed to India and In fact it is said that the Industrial Revolution was achieved by the first generation of Scottish engineers in the fields of textile (linen, jute, cotton, wool),coal, iron(pig, malleable, wrought and steel) and mechanical goods(locomotive, rail and steamers), and shipbuilding and peoples came to India were belong to their 2nd and 3rd generation.(

3) British(Scottish) Shipping to Asia in 19th Century

According to the expansion of Scottish activities to the World with new knowledge and technology, owed to the great inventions of steam engines and related machines, Scottish engineers made Glasgow the capital of mechanics and shipbuilding and in the consequence of that, they contributed to launch many shipping companies to the world market.(7)

Then during the transient time from wood and sailing to iron and steam engine, in Asian waters, the competition between Scottish steamers and American paddle steamers(Russell & Co,Augstine Hard,Oliphant & Co) were fiercely held.(8)

As one of the important element to help the international expansion of Scottish peoples, they had the tradition of working abroad to Europe since the medieval time through the mercenary and business activity. to seek for their better lives and they established their own network of helping each others in a form of Scottish outer nepotism.(9)

In 19th century, Scottish network were almost worldwide and Scottish diplomatic network was made through Lord Gordon who became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1824 & 1841 and later PM in 1852 and who appointed many his friends to the foreign services to the new frontier of British Empire. In fact, the 8th Lord Elgin, James Bruce was posted to China , where his brother Frederic was the first British Ambassador, to consult the Arrow Incident and was ordered to go to Japan immediately after the rumour of American and Japan trade treaty by Harris.

There were a number of international navigation companies in Asian sea because the western powers in the late 19th century, sent their national shipping companies with their expectation of new business opportunity. Among them, there were British companies of P&O, B.I.,Anchor Ismay,Allan Shipping, Holt,Clan Shipping & Blue Funnel Line and French Messageries Maritimes,Dutch Netherland & S.S.,German, Hamburg American Line and America, Swire Navigation Co.(10)

4) British (Scottish) approach via India to China

Scottish traders actively approached China coast to take part in the lucrative trade as the vanguard of British capitalism. In 1832,J&M(Jardine & Matheson) Co started an office at Guangzhou for the opium trade after the defeat by Jewish, D.Sassoon at Bombay. Then, in 1833, Monopoly of EIC trade with China was abolished to offer the many individual traders to join such a most profitable trade. In 1840, the 1st opium war was taken place and after suppression of the revolt in 1843 at Shanghai, three British Consulates, Shanghai,Xiamen,Guangdong were established. Scottish merchants, J&M, Mata Gibb, Livingston, also started their own business branches. In next year, America & France signed the treaty of commerce with China to participate in the business activities at Shanghai.(11)

But the reaction against the Western aggressive invasion to China was happened in the form of the revolt at Shanghai in 1851. After the suppression of the first Taiping Rebellion , in 1853,March, German started a consular house. In April, J. Perry Commodore of American East India Co. started Singapore via Shanghai for Japan.

In 1854 June, UK, America and France signed the custom treaty with China and adopted the second Land Act of Shanghai. They also launched the Bureau of Public Work as its administrative function. In 1855, February, Parks accompanied Sir Bowring to Siam to sign the treaty in next year. Scottish businessman H.N. Lay initiated a tax office and engineer W. Willis built the first wooden Western bridge in Shanghai. (12)

In 1858, January, European Committee was launched under the chairman of Parks, in November, trade agreement of custom among three nations with China was ruled, in December of the year, Alcock was appointed to General Consul of Japan (June next year, he entered Nagasaki & Edo). (13)

In 1859, January, Parks was appointed Consul at Shanghai, In June, American Minister of Harris moved from Shanghai to Nagasaki. In September, Scottish merchant T.B. Glover firstly reached Nagasaki as an agent to Mackenzie Co. and later became an agent of J&M. It is noteworthy of the Japanese translation of *General Geography* written by W. Muirhead well known Scottish philosopher was published. (14)

In July 1860, the treaty of Arrow Incident, China admitted Christianity and foreign diplomat was allowed to stay at Peking and added the number of trade ports, In October, French Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris founded. British and American missionaries started some colleges, hospitals and printing houses at various places. W. Saunders arrived to set up the first studio of photography at Shanghai (died at Yokohama in 1893). In 1861, W.L. Wood & Y.J. Allen launched the *New Shanghai Weekly Journal*. (15)

In addition, many firms like cotton spinning and mechanical engineering were established as branch of industrial giants of Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. (16)

5) Western approach to Japan before 1858

Western (British, Scottish) peoples worked abroad and emigrated to new promissory land of the world with new technology through three major industrial progress and expansion of railway, steamer and telegraph. In terms of telegraph, there were three routes, firstly through Siberia via North Europe, secondly India and China and thirdly America and Pacific Ocean. (17)

In 1854 February, Perry entered Edo Bay and signed the Kanagawa Amicable Treaty. At that time, American Presbyterian D.M. McCartee was asked to go to Japan. Then, in next year, J.L. Nevius to China and Hepburn to Japan as assistant were appointed. In October of the year, Anglo-Japan Amicable Treaty was agreed and Hakodate Bugyo (director) was posted to deal with visitors from foreign country. Western approach was made mostly to Hakodate of Hokkaido and Nagasaki of Kyushu. (18)

In 1855 February, Russo-Japanese Amicable Treaty was signed and in March, two British ships entered Hakodate when Japanese father and son of Tsuzuki tried to build a copy of small Western ship at Hakodate only by themselves. On the other hand, the old regime of Tokugawa government invited Dutch Navy officer, G. Fabius to build an ironwork factory to prepare the iron ship construction at Nagasaki.

In 1856 January, Dutch-Japanese Amicable Treaty, February Institute of foreign studies was started at Hakodate, July at Hakodate, foreign ship was allowed to get beef meat only at Hakodate, where N. Muragaki was appointed to the Marshall, and American General Consul,

Harris arrived at Shimoda. Foreign studies institute was made at Edo.(19)

In 1857 September, under the agreement, Dutch naval engineer, W.J.C.Kattendijke & doctor Pompe van Meerdervoort arrived at Nagasaki to foster young Japanese engineers and doctors. In the same year, April, E.E. Rice, American Trade Commissioner arrived at Hakodate and taught Japanese, English and sheep breeding, July Tuzuki built a Western ship, Hakodate-Marui, helped by U. Fukushi who learned a rig from British sailor, October M. Nakamura, ex-fisherman of Kouchi who had been distressed by American ship and was permitted to return home after the Meiji Reformation, visited Hakodate to teach a method of whale catching which he had learned while in America.(20)

6) Western visitors to Japan after the nation opened

In 1858 February, American surgeon, C.M. Harts arrived at Hakodate to hand the letter from American President and in July America and Japan Amity Trade Treaty was made and in August, three nations of Dutch, UK, Russia and in October, French followed to sign the same sort of the treaty.(21)

Scottish diplomat, Lord Elgin on behalf of UK came to sign the treaty on the ship navigated by Cap. G. Osborn to present the yacht under the name of Emperor and he accompanied Scottish fellows, secretary L. Oliphant, photographer J. Noslin. Then in December, British first consul to Nagasaki, G.S. Morrison, to Hakodate, Hodgson, to Kanagawa Cap. H. Vyse, were posted. French used staffs of Dent company to foreign service in Japan, for example, Scottish K.R. Mackenzie to Nagasaki.

Scottish traders and businessmen were very smart to come to Japan soon after Japan open up the nation, as they mostly moved from Hong Kong, and Shanghai, because they could enjoy the exclusive privilege of the exchange favorably for them in using Mexican dollar against Ichibu (Japanese silver coinage) and Ichiryō (gold coinage) of Japan in those days.(22)

There were a number of British (Scottish) companies to Yokohama like Dent & Co, Fletcher & Co, D. Sasson & Co, which moved from Shanghai, G. Barnett & Co, Adamson & Co and from other areas, like Macpherson & Marshall, W. Kemptner, Ross, Barber & Co, H.J. Hooper, Aspinall, Cornes & Co, Hughes, Willgos & Co. Those merchant houses dealt with the import of cotton, textile, sugar and oil and the export of gold and silver coinages, copper, silk, tea, sea-weeds for Japan.

A very good number of Scottish peoples visited Japan in the end of Tokugawa and early Meiji periods. Among them, famous peoples were W. Keswick, grandson of the founder of J.&M. to China in 1855 and then to Nagasaki & Yokohama after Japan opened. A.A. Shand, clerk of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China at Yokohama and worked for the establishment of Bank of Japan and fostered many Japanese youth to bank clerks. R.H. Brunton who became the first foreign employee by Meiji Government in 1868 came from R. Stevenson Co at Edinburgh to construct lighthouses around Japan. A.R. Brown, a captain of P&O, firstly helped Brunton in navigation and secondly founded N.Y.K. Japanese navigation Co which was originally Mitsubishi Steamer Co. and on his return to Glasgow, he set up the a merchant house of maritime goods. Brown was appointed to be the consul for Japan at Glasgow. In 1883 when he returned UK. F. Elgar, being invited to Japan in 1873 to build dockyards and ports returned to be the first professor of naval architecture at Glasgow university.(23)

7) British (Scottish) contribution to Meiji Japan

A) Scottish influence of the ethics and philosophy to Japanese i

The introduction of new ethics (Ideology of Engineers) to change feudalistic idea to the new spirit of working hard and diligently to build a modern nation enough to be called the Britain of the East.(24)

Many books of Scottish teachers were translated into Japanese, which encouraged to make peoples understand the concept of Western civil society. A Japanese Saki translated the book of W.Muirhead, M.Nakamura for the book of S.Smiles,T.Hayashi for the book of J.S.Mill and the book of the Wealth of Nations by A.Smith as well. Those books of Scottish thinkers and engineers gave a big influence to Japanese youth of the outline of Western civilization. Then, the ideology of engineers, namely that engineer should be granted for the fourth modern profession in next to lawyer, medical doctor and priest already admitted in the medieval time, was socially enhanced.(25)

A Scottish railway engineer ,E.Morel,who came through the works at India , proposed the government to launch the Ministry of Public Work so as to promote the Industrialization of Japan. He invited engineers of J.England,H.Houghton, R.Abbey & T.Shann.. In addition,W.Cargill,manager of Oriental Bank, worked for raising foreign bonds for railways in Japan.(26)

This idea of the Ministry was based on the success of Bureau of Public Works at Hong Kong. Then, he suggested the Meji government to promote the total scope of social development of Japan to break through the old ethics of feudal society with the Scottish ethics which was rooted into the ideology of Scottish renaissance..

There a number of British(Scottish) teachers to higher institutions of Japan ,like H.Dyer, the father of technological education in Japan, W.Burton who was invited by Ministry of Home Affair and contributed to development of sanitary fields of Japan.W.Anderson, Director of Medical bureau of Navy College in Japan. B.H.Chamberlain, came to Japan as telegraph engineer and with W.B.Mason, published a handbook of travelers in Japan..H.J.Black,his father J.R.Black started the Japan Herald in the end of Edo era. He became the first Western comedian at Kobe

It is another very interesting for us to know a number of American engineer and missionary rooted in to the Scottish origin. These peoples like J.C.Hepburn, priest of American Dutch Reformed Church,Princeton Univ graduate, whose father was from Bothwell and Presbyterian.E.Dunn,arrived to Hokkaido in 1873 to be called the Father of Dairy business in Japan, whose grand father from Edinburgh..W.S.Clark, most famous foreigner in Japan to teach Sapporo Agricultural College, who studied at Freiburg School of Mine and Gottingen before Japan.(27)

A number of Scottish American Missionaries related with American Presbytery and Dutch Reformed Church came to Japan and moved to Korea and China.(28)

B) Role of Scottish teachers

The root of British teachers to Modern Japan was from Scottish universities of Glasgow, and

Edinburgh based on the basic education at Anderson College (now ,Strathclyde University) and English institutions influenced by Scottish technological education. Scottish teachers to Kobudaigakko,Kaisei School, Imperial & Tokyo University

- Glasgow University was concerned, there were H.Dyer(Principal, Civil Engineering), W.G.Dixon(English Literature), T.Gray (Telegraphy), T.W.Watson(Engineering),T.Alexander(Mechanical Engineering), A.Hillhouse(Naval Architecture), J.Struthers(Chemistry), J.Perry (Civil Engineering), W.E.Ayrton(Telegraphy).
- Edinburgh University was concerned, there were D.H.Marshall (Telegraphy), J.A.Ewing(Engineering), C.G.Knott (Physics), J.M.Dixon (English), W.Renwick(Mint). Interesting enough, Scottish Missionaries & Doctors,H.McGill,Church of Scotland at Edinburgh,was concerned with Japan and raised a fund of 9000 pounds in 1872 to send Rev.H.Waddell(from China),Rev.R.Y.davidson & Dr.H.Faulds(EU Medical graduate,discovery of finger print), T.A.Palm(from Sri-Lanka)Dr.Neil G.Munroe ,EUM graduate,came to Japan in 1862 launched Yokohama hospital, Sanatorium at karuizawa & moved to Hokkaido to study and preserve the Ainu culture.
- London Schools of Mine, Chemistry & Science (Imperial College of Technology) was concerned ,there were W. Gowland & E.Dillon(Mint), E.F.Mody (Drawing),E.Divers (Chemistry), J.Mine (Telegraphy,via GU) and
- University College,London was concerned, there were J.Condee (Architecture) ,R.W.Aitkinson(Chemistry),J.E.Manning & P.William(Railway).(29)

C) Scottish peoples to Nagasaki, Osaka & Kobe, Hakodate & Yokohama

Nagasaki, was concerned, while the closed policy of Japan during the Tokugawa period, Nagasaki was the only entrance to foreigners but only Dutch and Chinese.. In 1854 J.Stirling born at Scottish family in South Africa, Admiral of British East India Co fleet, visited Nagasaki when he came to Japan to investigate the Russian suppression to Asia. Then in 1858 & 59, Lord Elgin visited Nagasaki to request opening ports of Japan and after the amicable trade treaty, T.Sutherland of P.& O. from Shanghai,visited Nagasaki to request the main London office to extend its route to Nagasaki.(30)

Consequently after the line made, a rush of Scottish merchants via India, Siam ,Shanghai,Hong Kong to Nagasaki visited Nagasaki. Besides the most famous Scottish merchant, T.B.Glover ,R.Mackenzie,M.Matheson,H.Ringer(tea,bank,insurance), R.Holmes, Powell(imports of coal and dairy goods), R.Smith(general trade), Gilby (import of machinery and instrument) ,Adams(rig and warehouse), Stlybott(lingerie), Stone(clock,gun) were mentioned.(31)

Because of the short distance from Kobe and Osaka to Kyoto where the emperor lived before Meiji, the opening Osaka & Kobe was delayed after the Meiji Restoration in 1868. Scottish traders were eager to arrive there. E.Hunter moved from Yokohamato to Kobe and married Ms.Hirano to set up an ironwork with Japanese.S.Akizuki,which became the foundation of Hitachi Co.. Scottish other merchants of Brownie & Co,C.A.Heinemann & Co,E.Bayne.Co,Aspinal,Come & Co.J.Hall, Thomcraft, C.L.Camp, W.B.Mason, J.Murdock,

J.Dunlop,J.Wallworth, A.G.Gower, Scottish engineer to the Imperial Mint , J.Waters, P.M.Kinder.(32)

Hakodate was concerned, in 1859 August,W.Keswick of JM entered Hakodate port. and British Consul C.B.Hodgison was posted. In 1862,T.Blakiston,RSM graduate visited to set up the Western Pacific Co to initiate many businesses(lumbering by steam engine to invite J.Scott, private bank) and surveyed Hokkaido and Honshu to find the Blakiston Line and the Fossa Magna of Japan island. In 1876 J.Milne,assistant of Lord Kelvin, visited and married Tone Japanese girl of Hakodate. In 1884 September, Baron Tasukichi Kawda returned from Robnitz of Leith and study at G.U and he invented a new type of potato fit for Hokkaido in hybridizing Ayrshire potato with American one.In 1887,C.S.Meik was invited to investigate and measured many ports of Hokkaido to build dockyards and harbours.(33)

Yokohama & Tokyo was concerned, 1859 July first, Dent Co from Hong Kong and 14th,W.Keswick of J& M arrived at Kanagawa In 1863 to Yokohama, Central Bank of Western India, Mercantile Bank of India and China, in next, Commercial Bank of India, Bank of Hindustan China & Japan, Oriental Banking Corporation(largest in Asia) opened their branch. In 1864, P& O extended her navigation from Shanghai via Nagasaki to Yokohama.(34)

8) conclusion The Characteristics of Scottish Diaspora

In Japan until recently, Japanese historians worked on Meiji Japan in using the historical documents available in Japan. In 1860's ,although Japan was isolated in the Far East, but already related with the world economy and politics. There were many documents made on Japan by non Japanese visitors which were possible to be used.

To Japanese eye, All Westerner was called Ketou with indignity. They could not distinguish the differences of the Western peoples even among British peoples.

On the other hand, recently in the movement of devolution, particularly in Europe, the Concept of Diaspora in different from the old definition to Jews and Armenian, (35) Scottish scholars prefer to use the Scottish Diaspora to the World, also to Asia as well. Then I would like to propose the necessity of their movement from 1830's to 1870's in terms of making the modern social and economic relation between West and Asia through business, enterprise and education. (36)

In my conclusion, there are four characteristics of Scottish Diaspora to Asia and Japan. Firstly, Scottish network of diplomat ,merchant, engineer, teacher and missionary throughout Asia, and their founded intelligent associations of Science and Information.

Secondly, efficient organization of sending emigrant and receiving immigrant to the other place through historical experience since the Medieval time and in particular ,after Jacobite rebellion of 1715 and 1745. Thirdly, tradition of practical work, thought of engineer and philosophy of the balanced development of the person and its society, And Fourthly, the mother place of the Industrial Revolution(locomotive, railway, mechanical engineering and steamer). Fifthly, the pride for own culture and tolerance to foreign culture, admittance of cross marriage.(37)

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